

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1813.

[Vol. 27.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

51-4f Lexington, July 21, 1812.

ROBERT HARRIS, JR. DRUGGIST, No. 196, Market street, takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friendly customers throughout the western country, for their liberal remittances and extensive orders during the last two months—and informs them that he has now on hand as good an assortment of *Drugs & Medicines*, as any one in Philadelphia, which he offers for sale on his usual terms, pledging himself to his friends, that their orders shall be executed with that punctuality and integrity which has always characterized his extensive establishment. His friends are also informed that his *DRUG STORE* is regularly inspected by order of government, for the better supply of the army of the United States, and that no article ever finds admittance into his store, but of the first quality.

Although some articles in the drug line have taken a very considerable rise, partly on account of the interruptions to trade, and partly on account of a grasping disposition prevailing among a few would-be monopolizers; yet although the former cause may continue to exist, the times will compel the latter to do away itself, and articles now kept hoarded, will soon find their way into the market, where the regular dealer will have it in his power to purchase and dispose of them on better terms than the original holder.

A School.

J. R. BROWN, takes the liberty to inform the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he intends opening a school in a front room of the house occupied by Mr. Joseph Chambers on Main-street, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the elements of Mathematics, and Geography. It may be asked what method of teaching I shall adopt, saying there are some new ones come to hand—I reply the education of Children, is of too much importance in my humble opinion, for me to adopt and pursue any plan that is not sanctioned and well attested by actual experience, as well as suited to the capacities of my several pupils. But if upon further investigation, more mature deliberation and longer experience, I can find any plan that will facilitate the progress of my pupils I shall not hesitate to adopt it. I think those who may entrust me with the instruction of their children, will not find their confidence misplaced, if strict attention and unwearied diligence will secure it.

Terms of Tuition \$3 per quarter. For Mathematics, Geography, and Grammar. Four dollars.

Lexington, January 19, 1813. 5-4f

TAKEN up by Joseph Rutherford, living six miles from Lexington, on Hickman road, a BROWN HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, supposed to be six years old, is shod before, appraised to \$50.

RICHARD HIGGINS. 3-3f

THIS is to forewarn any person from taking an assignment, or trading for a note given in my name to Grese Dever, a woman of colour; as it was paid, and the note refused to be given up, by my wife, and on my return paid by myself.

SIMON GILLASPIE. 3-3f

Dr. Natten,

LATELY from Louisville—DENTIST, from Germany, tenders his services to the Gentlemen and Ladies of Lexington, in the capacity of a Dentist, and intends to stay here two or three weeks, where he will undertake every branch of his profession, such as cleaning teeth, and attending to all disorders of the mouth—Likewise setting artificial teeth.

Dr. Natten will be found at Mr. Keiser's, opposite the market-house.

Lexington January 16, 1813. 3-3f

Hemp Wanted

By JEREMIAH NEAVE.

Lexington, January 25, 1812. 4-4f

Wanted,

THREE or four Turners or Filers, who have been accustomed to work in machinery, to whom I will give liberal wages. Also two smart boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age, will be taken as Apprentices to learn the machine making business by the subscriber, living on Water street, adjoining the theatre, Lexington.

JOHN MURPHY. 4-4f

TAKEN up by Asael Elliott, living in Knox county, near Barboursville, one Dark Bay Filler, two years old, light mane, no brands perceptible, appraised to \$9. Given under my hand this 7th day of December, 1812.

4-3f BENJAMIN KIPCHEN, J. R.

For Sale.

I wish to sell the house and lot in which I now live on short-street, a very convenient and new brick house, 2 stories high, 32 feet in front, and 22 back, made of good materials and well finished, together with a one story stone kitchen, 26 feet long, and 18 wide, divided in two rooms, and a small log house, and log stable. The lot fronts short street, 66 feet, and runs back 238 1-2 feet, to a street 59 feet wide—also a lot adjoining the above 57 feet 9 inches in front, and running the same distance back, with a two story log house, 22 feet by 16, also a log kitchen and brick smoke house, ten feet square—also a five acre out lot, on the Georgetown road. Which I will sell altogether, or divide into one acre lots, to suit the purchasers. All the above property will be sold reasonable for cash, and payments made easy by

JAMES EADES, Lexington, Jan. 19, 1813. 3-3f

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

HEMP,

By SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER.

January 22, 1813. 4-4f

TAKEN up by William Johnson, living in Harrison county, five miles below Cynthiana, on the road leading to Falmouth, a light sorrel horse, with a blaze in his face, about 15 hands one inch high, three years old, a natural trotter, appraised to fifty dollars.

JAMES KENRY. 4-3f

January 23d, 1813.

Bath County, November 2, 1812. TAKEN up by Edmund Oakley, living on State creek, 2 miles from Slate forge, one BAY MARE 13 hands 3 inches high, no brand perceptible, judged, to be 20 years old, appraised to \$5 before me.

3-3f W. OAKLEY.

TAKEN up by George W. Rucker, living in Woodford county, about 3 and an half miles from Versailles, on the road leading to Sublim's ferry, a Bay Horse, 14 and an half hands high, four years old, and a star in his forehead, appraised to \$25. Given under my hand this 28th November, 1812.

4-3f RANDY RILEY, J. P.

TAKEN up by Thos. Smith in Jessamine county, on Clear creek, ONE BLACK MARE, adjudged to be 7 years old, a star in the forehead, the near hindfoot white, 14 1-2 hands high; appraised to \$30.

RICH'D LAFON. 3-3f

November 27, 1812.

TAKEN up by Andrew Johnson, in Boone county, on the Dry ridge road, about 14 miles from the court-house, one BAY MARE, about 7 years old, 13 1-2 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with an S—her off hind foot white, a star in her forehead and shod before; appraised to fifteen dollars.

ABNER GAINES, J. P. & C. 3-3f

October 3d, 1812.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Red river, in Montgomery county, one bright BAY HORSE, 8 years old, 14 hands and a half high, a small white on the near hind foot, bob tail, no brands; appraised to forty dollars.

HUGH MAXWELL. 2-2f

January 12, 1813.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCHANDIZE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for cash only.

17-4f Lexington, April 17, 1812.

Flint Glass Manufactory.

TREVOR & PENCELL, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have established a Flint Glass Manufactory on the south-side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood-street, Pittsburgh.—Orders for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed,

Pittsburgh Jan. 1, 1813. 2-4f

TAKEN up by William Dunlap, Jr. living four miles from Lexington, on Boon's road a GREY or DUN HORSE, four years old, 14 and an half hands high, has a black streak down his back, branded on the off side under the mane S & S—on the near jaw S & S—on the near shoulder, and on the near thigh S—appraised to \$25.

R. HIGGINS. 3-3f

October 10th, 1812.

Effects of the Orders in Council in England.—The National Intelligencer has published 15 or 20 columns of an abstract of the evidence lately taken in the house of commons, to ascertain the effects produced by the orders in council upon the manufacturing and mercantile classes of G. Britain. The witnesses examined were the most respectable and wealthy merchants and manufacturers.

We gather from their testimony, that no event within the recollection of the witnesses, has ever produced such accumulated evils, particularly among the poor manufacturers, as the stoppage of trade with America. It appears to us, that the facts disclosed by this mass of testimony, cannot fail to convince every intelligent reader, that our non-intercourse law operated very powerfully against G. Britain, that it produced the repeal of the Orders in Council, and that its continuance must finally compel a recognition of our seamen's rights.

The merchants formerly in the American trade concur in stating, that their business has very much diminished, that numerous bankruptcies have happened, that other markets have been tried without success, that goods have accumulated with individuals to the amount of from 20,000 to 200,000, sterling, and that no prospect of relief presented but with an open trade to America.—In Liverpool the number of persons employed in ship-building, had diminished, in two years, from 2700 to 1600; and the port-

ers from 334 to 85. The trade and situation of the merchants of Liverpool is represented to be worse than ever known.

The manufacturers who were examined had in good time employed some 50, and some as many as 1500 hands, and generally from 300 to 1200 hands. But for the American trade, had been obliged to discharge one fourth, one third, one half, and some three fourths of their workmen, and in many cases to reduce the wages and employment of the residue. They had retained many from motives of benevolence, and under the hope that the trade with America would be restored; without which happening soon, many more workmen must be discharged, and many manufactories shut up, as the capitals of the owners were absorbed in the immense stock of goods which had accumulated upon their hands, which varied from 5000 to 90,000. Most of the workmen get but one half or one fourth employ, and those who have steady employ, do not obtain more than half their former wages.

But it is among the laboring manufacturers (which in many districts comprise the mass of population) that misery and wretchedness wear their most haggard forms.—The inhabitants of the U. S. can form but an imperfect idea of the abject wretchedness which this testimony prescribes.—“If you were to see their pale faces and their ragged coats (says one of the witnesses) you would be struck at the sight of it. The distress is so great I cannot express it; it is impossible. I have been a manufacturer 28 years, and I never saw any thing equal to it at any time.” “The distress (says a second) is to be seen in the people's countenances, every week getting thinner and looking worse.” The testimony of a third states—

“I have seen people shed tears; I have confined myself behind the door for fear of seeing those people, lest they should importune me to give them orders.—They have told me they did not know what to do. One man said, what can I do? If I go to the magistrate he will tell me to go for a soldier; I am a married man, and God knows what I must do unless I steal, and then I shall go to Botany Bay.” A fourth declares, that “Great numbers of the people never taste animal food at all! Their principal food is oatmeal boiled in water, and sometimes potatoes for dinner. Oatmeal is three and an half pence and four pence the pound, or double the usual price. Potatoes are about the same proportion. Was informed by a very honest man, that he had got some little oatmeal and boiled it in water; that he had to wet it in water, instead of milk or any other liquid with his food. Was informed by another, that he, his wife and all his children had to go to bed, and had not even a morsel of that oatmeal and water to put into their mouths.” “I have gone to my own tenants to ask them to pay their rents (testifies another witness) and have seen them sit down to dinner of a dish of meal and porridge, as they call it in Lancashire, meal and water before them, and I have gone away without asking them for rent.—Potatoes were so dear they could not buy them.”

From these facts the reader may form some idea of the wretched condition to which the people of England have been reduced by the mad policy of their depraved rulers—and of the absolute dependence of a considerable part of her population, for employment and subsistence, on the American market. Is there an American who can contract with this picture of distress the prosperous and happy scenes which every where meet his eye in this free land, without an involuntary ejaculation of praise to the Governor of the Universe for the distinguished blessings which are showered upon him and his country? Yet even the sufferings which are felt by the wretched manufacturers of England, poignant and aggravated as they are, are surpassed in magnitude by the sufferings inflicted by the same government upon another class of human beings—upon OUR BRETHREN, upon FREEBORN AMERICANS.—The half famished manufacturer enjoys his personal liberty—he dwells in the bosom of a family—his hard earned pittance is distributed among that family with a conjugal and parental affection which even blunts the sting of misery—he has a partner to soothe and lighten his cares, and children to engage and share his affections—while the seraph hope buoy up his spirits with the prospect of happier times. The impressed American, on the contrary, is separated from every friend and connexion dear in life.—The remembrance of friends, of relatives, of parents, and perhaps of a wife and children—and that of LIBERTY which is his birth right, serve but to render more poignant the misery of his condition—he is made the abject slave of unfeeling task-masters; forbidden to set his foot ever upon land; and is compelled to labor, to fight and risk his life, in the service of a foreign tyrant, and in a contest against his own country, in which he may become the unconscious murderer of a father, of a brother and perhaps of a son! This is no fiction but sober reality—

truths which would be verified by the attestation of THOUSANDS OF IMPRESSED AMERICANS were they permitted to return to their native land. Shall they not be permitted to return? Nay, shall not the tyrant of the seas be compelled to restore to the bosom of their country, and to the right of freemen, those of our brethren whom he holds in abject bondage? Americans! 'tis for you to decide. The last earthly hope of those entombed Americans, these WHITE SLAVES, rests upon the effort now making by your government to effect their emancipation, to reanimate them with life. Will you blast this hope and consign them to despair? If so, join the opposers of your government—abet the enemy—cry peace! peace! while your brethren are writhing in excruciating torture, and you will merit, as you cannot fail to receive their dying curses, and the execrations of the civilized world. Have you a brother, or a friend among these wretched sufferers? If you have not, strive to perpetuate the accursed practice of impressment, and you may, as a judgment for your monstrous depravity, yet count among its victims those most dear to you in life—perhaps an only son! Submit to impressment and the practice will not long be confined to the ocean; fleets will enter our waters; press-gangs will parade our streets, and without adding a whit to the enormity of the crime, will drag the victims from the parental roof, and from the embraces of a wife petrified with grief! Where is the misanthrope that could behold such a scene, and be unmoved! Yet tell us, ye upholders of British iniquity, wherein lies the difference, in principle whether your son is torn from your dwelling, or kidnapped upon the ocean?

You complain if your sons are called upon to fight for your country, to protect your property and your rights, and to avenge the wrongs of a nation: And yet you can view with complacency, nay with approbation, the unparalleled sufferings of thousands of your brother freemen, who are compelled by the enemy to fight against their country—can kiss the rod that lacerates them, and invent excuses for the conduct of the miscreants who thus outrage every feeling that gives dignity to man—If we cannot claim the just appellation of “Friends to Peace, Liberty and Commerce,” without wading through this mire of submission—without abandoning to despair and a life of slavery, Americans who have the same relish for, and right to liberty as ourselves, and the same claims upon the protection of the government—and without justifying and abetting a practice, which is not tolerated by laws either human or divine—if, we say, none but men who can do all this, are worthy to be called “Friends to Peace Liberty and Commerce,” God forbid that we should ever merit the appellation.—We nevertheless declare that we are the ardent friends of Peace—such a Peace as our President has proffered to the Government of Great Britain—a Peace which shall recognize OUR INDEPENDENCE, AND GUARANTEE THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN SEAMEN; Such a Peace, and and such an one only, would be cheerfully embraced by every man in the republican party.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENT. Document accompanying the bill reported by the Military Committee on the 29th of December, 1812, making provision for an additional number of General Officers.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Washington City, Dec. 23, 1812.

SIR,—Before I reply to your question, “How many major generals and brigadiers are necessary for an army of thirty-five thousand men?” it may not be amiss to state what is believed to have been the proportion of officers of these grades in the revolutionary army, and what is understood to be the proportion at this time in European armies.

In the first army of the revolution, raised in 1774, we had a commander in chief, four major generals, and eight brigadiers. In 1775, five brigadiers were promoted to the rank of major generals, and twenty-three brigadiers appointed. In 1777 six brigadiers were promoted to the rank of major generals, and three major generals and eighteen brigadiers appointed.

The loss of papers in the War Office, by fire, in 1800, renders it impossible to say, with precision at what particular periods, many of these general officers left the service; but it is within my recollection, that on the 28th of June, 1778, fourteen major generals and sixteen brigadiers were actually in service of the U. States. Yet by referring to the official letters of Gen. Washington, in 1778 and 1779, it will be seen that a further increase of general officers was often and warmly recommended.

The main army under the immediate command of Gen. Washington, it is believed never amounted to thirty-five thousand men, and it is by no means certain, that this number was ever in service at one and the same time, in the whole of what was designated “the continental army.” Yet at no period between the first of May, 1777, and the close of the

war, had we less than thirty general officers in service.

It was deemed necessary in the revolution, and it is understood to be the general practice in Europe at this time, to have at least one brigadier general for every two thousand men, and one major general for every four thousand.

In this country we have never had a grade between the commander in chief & that of a major general; hence it was found necessary, in the “continental army,” to give to the senior major general, the command of the right wing, and to the next in rank that of the left; which from the limited number of general officers, often left a division to a brigadier, a brigade to a colonel, and a regiment to a subordinate field officer; but in Europe this difficulty is obviated by the appointment of general officers of higher grades.

From the best information I have been able to obtain on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that eight major generals and sixteen brigadiers, to command the divisions and brigades of an army of thirty-five thousand men, is the lowest estimate which the uniform practice of France, Russia and England will warrant, and that this is much below the proportion of officers of these grades actually employed in the army of the revolution.

As you have not required my opinion whether it be necessary to have a higher grade than that of major general, I have not deemed it proper to touch this subject, and have confined myself to the number of major-generals and brigadiers necessary to command the divisions and brigades of an army of thirty-five thousand men. It may not however be improper to remark, that if it is intended to have no higher grade than that of major-general, their number should be increased to eleven, so as to give one for the chief command, one for each wing, and one for each division of four thousand men.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
T. H. CUSHING.
Adjutant-General.

The Honorable the Secretary of War

A FEDERAL PATRIOT.

Gov. OGDEN.—We should be wanting in justice to the distinguished merits of the chief magistrate of a sister state, not to acknowledge that his official conduct, since his election, has given the most cordial satisfaction, even to his political opponents, as well in other states as New-Jersey. The editor of the True American, with honorable candor declares, that the Governor in adding to his high reputation as a statesman, a lawyer, and a soldier, the more worthy title of a patriot, unites the affections and support of his constituents. Gov. Ogden is a federalist. But one of his first acts was to require all the uniformed militia in the state to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice to the defence of the port of New-York. He has since visited in company with Gov. Tompkins, our fortifications at the Narrows. And his late review of the Essex militia, and animating address to the troops in which he informs them that in the season of danger and action, he will be in the midst of them, confirms the assurance of his unhesitating zeal in the common defence of his country. We delight in presenting instances of this kind; for it is by such noble examples that the bitterness of party spirit is to be assuaged, and the people combined in a single view to the general good.

In the short space of seven years, the English nation have been taxed to the enormous amount of six millions one hundred thousand dollars, to defray the individual expenses of the Prince of Wales, making a daily expenditure of two thousand four hundred dollars! This profligate sprig of royalty has spent at one supper nearly two hundred thousand dollar. We have men in this country, who, to its shame, uphold every vice and every expense of the English government as patriotic, and who yet pretend to feel for the suffering of the American people whether it is proposed to levy a paltry tax, not to support personal extravagance and profligacy, but to maintain the interest and reputation of the nation.

Balt. Amer.

An eastern paper presents us with the following statement showing the mighty superiority of tars in the art of gunnery:

Americans killed & wounded. British do. do.		The President had 1 The Little Belt 35	
Constitution	14	Guerriere	104
Wasp	10	Frolic	75
United States	11	Macedonian	105
	36		318
			36

Difference in favour of America 282
To this astonishing difference of two hundred and eighty-two must be added to the extraordinary manner in which the masts, spars and rigging of the enemy's ships were crippled: three out of four of them being wholly dismasted.

We learn from Washington City, that Gen. Hull has been exchanged, not for 30 pieces of silver, but for 30 soldiers. It is expected he will be tried without delay.

The Catacombs of Paris.

[The following article is well calculated to excite the curious reader, and to excite the feelings of others. To the inhabitants of such towns as Lexington, who neglect their burial grounds, and suffer their dead to be interred in places surrounded by the dwellings of the living, it may afford good monetary instruction. What must be their feelings at the thought, that some day or hundred years hence, an interested board of trustees, may exercise the power of selling the municipality of Paris, the power of raising their bones, and casting them into one common heap? *Quere*.—May not the water of Lexington be affected if some ground at a distance from the centre of population, is not provided for the burial of the dead? Ought not the burial ground below Lexington, to be walled up at the public expense, and no bodies suffered to be interred there in future, except the relatives of those buried there already? *Gen. Ed.*

FROM THE JOURNAL DE L'EMPIRE, May 20.

In the course of ten or a dozen centuries, the catacombs of Paris, may like those of ancient Rome, give rise, without some record of their formation, to a multiplicity of vague conjectures, and elaborate disquisitions. Though the subject does not at present excite much interest or curiosity, yet I will venture to solicit the attention of my readers to an attempt at a description of the origin, progress and present state of these melancholy mansions, with a view to supplying the future historian & antiquary with facts, & sparing them the trouble of engaging in wild speculations and endless disputes.

The catacombs of Rome are long subterranean avenues formed in all probability by the extraction of the stone and sand for the construction of houses and public edifices. It is a well known fact that in the times of persecution those excavations afforded an asylum to the primitive Christians. Vast collections of human bones, and the ruins of tombs, the production of much skill and labor, have been discovered in them. Many that had escaped the ravages of time, have been abstracted, and many yet remain. The church of Rome had its reasons for inculcating a belief that all the bones found in these receptacles were the remains of saints and martyrs. The Protestants, on the contrary, affirm that they are the profane remains of gladiators and criminals who had died an ignominious death; and some authors an intermediary theory.

The Protestants, in affirming that the catacombs were actually used for the sepulture of those for whom the community would not be at the expense of providing a funeral or a grave, such as slaves, gladiators, & wretches condemned, whether guilty or innocent, to die by the hands of the executioner, or be devoured by wild beasts; admit at the same time that such was the state of things, that numerous instances may have occurred of many having been interred in the same burial places with criminals and the outcasts of society, for the purpose of vilifying the Christian character and profession, and branding the memory of such as had constancy enough to suffer martyrdom. Hence the reprobation of Christians for places previously abhorred and excommunicated—the habit they acquired of retiring thither in the times of religious persecution, of celebrating in them the holy mysteries of their religion—of burying their dead in them with more or less pomp, as their confidence of security or their apprehension of danger predominated; and hence also so many reliques, which the Catholics consider as canonical, and which the Protestants deem apocryphal.

Our catacombs, like those of the Romans, are formed in the excavations of old quarries; and though they have not been used for the intended purpose till within these few months, they have remained nearly in their present state, upwards of five and twenty years. Much inconvenience had been, for ages, experienced at Paris, perhaps more than elsewhere, from the custom which had prevailed, from time immemorial, of burying the dead in the midst of the town, and even under the pavement of churches. The complaints on this, as upon many other subjects, were urged with redoubled force about the middle of the 18th century. Certainly nothing could be more deeply tainted with barbarism—nothing more incompatible with a good police than the existence of such a practice; but in justice to our predecessors of the last century, it must be admitted that they did not establish the custom; they are blame worthy only inasmuch as they neglected, for a time, to set heartily about the abolition of it, knowing as they did, that it had been introduced, in some measure by accident. Indeed all the cemeteries that I have seen in Paris, had been at their institution purposely situated beyond the limits of the town. This wise custom, borrowed from the most ancient of the Roman laws, was so strictly observed in the early periods of the monarchy, that St. Eloi directed the church of St. Paul to be built on the right bank of the Seine, in the quarter of the suburbs which still bears his name, to be used as a place

Recently the word *catacomb* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul's churches.

The learned lexicographer just quoted gives the following description of these excavations: "Catacombs are subterranean excavations for the burial of the dead, of which there are a great number about 3 miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive Christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion." And another, in his travels, "On the side of Naples are the catacombs, which must have been full of such of the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open niches."

of interment for the religious of a monastery which that saint had founded within the city. The cemetery of the Innocents, the common burial place of the original Parisians, was in like manner situated in the country at the period when Philip Augustus changed it, to use a figurative expression, to come into the town, the limits of which he greatly enlarged, and in process of time, the rest of the cemeteries in the vicinity, became incorporated with the city.

In order to check the evil, the Parliament of Paris, in 1763, promulgated a law, very salutary, no doubt for the living, but it must be acknowledged, highly indecent with reference to the dead. This arrest, which was not carried fully into effect at the time, enjoined, however, the immediate shutting up of the Innocents, the oldest of all, the most used for interment, and against which the greatest clamor was raised, and the strongest remonstrances were deservedly made. This burial place continued shut up for many years. At length it was conceived that there could be no impropriety in offering the ground to sale, for a public market. But those who made the proposition had forgot that cemeteries were consecrated places, and that they could not be sold for a price, or converted into profane uses, without special permission of the ecclesiastical authority.—The church required, as a preliminary step, that the bones which time had not wholly consumed should be taken up and deposited in ground which had undergone the ceremony of consecration. The remains of human bodies were still so considerable in the sepulture of the Innocents, that no other places under the requisite qualification could be found sufficiently capacious for the reception of the bones, without being entirely filled, or greatly encumbered.—Mr. Lenon, the then superintendent of the police, suggested the expediency of depositing the bones in an old quarry, situated between the barrier d'Enfer and that of St. Jacques, under an extensive plain called la Tombe Isoloire.

The Inspector-general of the quarries was directed to arrange this new cemetery, or more properly, these catacombs, & the very reverend the grand Vicars of his grace the Archbishop of Paris accordingly attended to consecrate it, on the 7th of April, 1786. This ceremony was solemnly performed in the presence of the general of police, and an immense concourse of people; after which Messrs. Legend and Molinos proceeded to the exhumation and removal of the bones—an operation of no small difficulty, and requiring great care and caution to preserve the two laud objects of health and decency.

Since that time the bones contained in several other sepulchres, which had been previously suppressed by authority, have been removed to the new ossuary, as also a great quantity of those which had been deposited in the different churches, convents and cloisters, at the period of the almost general demolition of those edifices.

The persons employed in the conveyance and deposition of the bones in the catacombs, contented themselves, at first, without any regard to regularity, except the formation of a distinct heap from the produce of each successive exhumation.

The prefect of the Seine has within these two years adopted a new and improved arrangement in those dark and dreary abodes. M. Hericart de Thury, engineer in chief to the imperial corps of miners, and Inspector-general of quarries, and who is charged, in the latter capacity, with the planning and superintendence of the catacombs, has intimated his intention of publishing a detailed account of the alterations and improvements that have taken place since his appointment to that office.

The subjoined is a short description of the catacombs, which the public are permitted to visit, subject, however, to suitable rules and regulations:

You are conducted to the entrance of this immense charnel house, by an open stair-case, in the area of the buildings contiguous to the barrier d'Enfer, on the west side of the road leading from Paris to Orleans. This stair-case is of the spiral form, commodious, and well constructed, and descends perpendicular by upwards of fourscore feet under the surface of the earth. You then wander with your guides a full quarter of an hour along the winding of a passage (*Gallerie*) varying considerably in width and in height, but every where more spacious than the avenues of the Roman catacombs. The sides of the passages as well as the roofs, are formed partly of rough hewn stones and partly of the solid rock. At intervals, on the right and left, vast excavations present themselves. These quarries like those in which the ruins of the observatory are made, would communicate with an infinite number of others beneath Montrouge, and under the suburb of St. Jacques, if care had not been taken to cut off the various communications, which dark and intricate as they are, the smugglers continued to use them as places of concealment for themselves and their contraband goods.

With respect to the catacombs, properly so called, they are comprehended in a vast inclosure separated from the ossuaries, and closely shut up. The principal entrance to them has a sort of vestibule in front, and ornamented with two pilasters of the Tuscan order, on each of which you read a religious inscription the sense I think that was composed for

the gate of the cemetery of St. Sulpice:

Has ultra metas

Requiescent,

Deatam solum expectantes.

"Beyond these Columns,

They rest in Peace,

Waiting for a

Blessed Immortality."

In the interior the long passages and innumerable recesses are lined (*tapissées*) with human bones; the larger such as skulls, spines and thigh-bones, being uniformly placed in front, and formed in compartments, support the smaller which are thrown behind, and constitute the melancholy walls. Such of my readers as have made an excursion into those provinces where the use of charnel-houses in burial places is still preserved, will be able to form a correct idea of the species of Mosaic to which I allude. It may be observed that in the dark and damp quarries the bones do not blanch.

The number of the dead, whose bones have been removed to the new receptacle, is estimated at more than two millions of individuals! The walk which I took among them seemed to exceed the fourth part of a league. Tablets are placed here and there to indicate the various places from which each particular mass of bones had been conveyed. In several of the recesses altars are formed, some of them resembling those that are used in churches, others of antique shape, and many uncouthly made of bones cemented with mortar. In numberless places you find expressed in black characters on a white ground, epitaphs, sentences in prose and rhyme, some of them religious, some moral, and others philosophical, and all in conformity to the tenets of some system of religion or other. Thus, after meeting at the entrance with the inscription above cited, expressive of the hope of a life to come, you read on returning from the subterranean cavities, this celebrated passage, extracted from the Georgics?

*Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas
A que moles omnis et inexcussibile fœtus
Sulphureo pedibus atque petuntque, Acherontis ozari!*
"Happy the man, who studying nature's laws,
Through known effects can trace the secret cause;
His mind possessing in a quiet state—
Fearless to fortune, and resigned to fate!"

DRYDEN.

AMERICAN NAVY.

Heroism and true courage cannot be more manifestly displayed, than by cruising for an enemy in the track in which it is most probable to meet him; especially at a period when the enemy has presumed to intimidate, by sending a force of double the strength of his antagonist. Com. Ronneau, though not so fortunate as to have an opportunity of exhibiting a specimen of naval tactics and personal bravery equal to his peers, has discovered an intrepidity of character which will ever place him among the most distinguished officers in the American Navy. If he has followed the enemy within those latitudes where they have long claimed exclusive sovereignty, and displayed the American flag in triumph without any obstruction from these pretended sovereigns, it is a proof, either that the British are not so omnipotent as they represent themselves, or that they dread to put their prowess to the test, against the bravery of American seamen. The Commodore has signally displayed his valor and heroism, for if the British could not be found in those latitudes, where could he look for them? If he occupied this space of the Atlantic, he has a right to enquire, in what corner of Neptune's domains could the British hide themselves? It was well known in Halifax that the American squadron had sailed, and if the enemy had any intention to meet them with equal force, they could easily have put their ships in the proper direction; but aware of the consequences, they kept every frigate from the latitudes in which they knew the American squadron would cruise, and even sent their seventy-four in directions in which there was not the least probability of meeting them. In Halifax it was thought fit to send ships to contend with the American squadron, but like cowards, who only show their prowess by vain boasting, they were afraid to trust their frigates, and were even so careful of their seventy-four, that they kept them out of sight of American frigates. While we estimate the prowess of all our officers, we cannot but consider Ronneau as a commander whom the British dread to assail. It is not that they cannot meet him, but they are afraid to do it.—16

The American privateer Jack's-Favorite, of New York, mounting five guns, was cruising off St. Bartholomews lately. The British privateer Sally, of Antigua, was sent to drive her off; she fell in with the Yankee on the 1st inst. and gave chase to him. She had not continued the chase a half an hour, when a sudden gust capsize the Englishman.

The Americans seeing their pursuers thus knocked up, with that humanity which has invariably characterized the American tar, put back with the intention of saving the lives of their enemies, who but a moment before was straining every nerve to plunder them of their all, and incarcerate them in a bathhouse prison. They put back to the very spot where the disaster happened, but not a vestige of the wreck or crew was to be seen; the sea had literally swallowed up all! A number of spectators at the Fort at St. Barts. witnessed this awful scene in which more than 100 souls were instantaneously launched into eternity.

New-York Paper.

From the Boston Chronicle.

Messrs. Editors.—The following generous and feeling act by Com. Ronneau, on board the frigate *President*, has just come to my knowledge, and I think it deserves a conspicuous place in your next paper. Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

RICHARD MOSS, quarter-master, died on board the *President*, Oct. 16th. A few hours before his death he informed Com. Ronneau that he had a wife and three children in Boston, dependent on him for support; and expressed considerable anxiety for them, knowing that he had but a little time to live. Soon after his death, at the suggestion of Com. Ronneau, a subscription paper was opened, (which he headed) and was handed through the ship to the officers and crew for subscription, when upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS were im-

mediately subscribed by the generous and feeling officers and tars, for the relief of poor Moss's widow and children.

We understand that a number of boxes of gold dust were taken from the Swallow packet by Commodore Rodgers, besides the money; that the whole amount landed yesterday from the *President*, and deposited in the state bank, is above \$300,000.—*Essex Reg.*

THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

The following extract of a letter from Captain James B. Wilkinson, of the 2d United States Infantry, dated Fort Stoddert, M. T. 14th October, affords much light on the affairs of that country.

"Your solicitude, no doubt, is awakened, with regard to the Southern as well as the Northern Frontier of the United States. Here our citizens are alive with apprehensions, as to those events which burthen the womb of futurity. The ally of Britain is our near neighbor. She admits into her ports, the property captured from our brethren. She becomes a medium of intelligence to the enemy cruising on our coast, and professes friendship, but is evidently making every preparation for war. Already has nearly three hundred ***** troops arrived from the Havannah; part of whom, within a few days past, reached Fort Conde at the town of Mobile, which by an act of Congress of the 14th May last, was declared to be within the territory of Mississippi subject to the laws of the United States and the benefit of its institutions.

"The passage from Orleans to this, even for coasting vessels from the Bayou St. John's thro' Lake Petchartrain is rendered extremely dangerous. Considerable supplies of military stores, particularly cannon, have been on the way more than a month and have not yet arrived, although the voyage is frequently performed in five and six days. A small schooner was taken a few days since by a British armed boat, which lay concealed near one of the numerous islands which line the coast.

"The Spaniards appear elated with the new constitution of the Cortes, and have even elected deputies under it, at our town of Mobile, to choose members for the provincial assembly at the Havannah—the American inhabitants are in the most awful situation, and their persons and property are subject to the despotic control of a petty Spanish commandant. When they saw the act of congress annexing the country west of the *Perdido* and southward of the old line of demarkation, to the Mississippi territory—and the proclamation of governor Holmes, including them within the country of Mobile, and extending to them the privileges of our blessed constitution, they began to feel like *razak*, and to believe and act as if they were Americans, indeed; but how sadly have they been disappointed! how lamentable has been the change within a few days! The Judge of this district was applied to for a writ of habeas corpus, in behalf of a prisoner confined within the walls of the Spanish fort, at our town of Mobile.—He hastened down and had the writ regularly served on the commandant, who refused to deliver up the prisoner, and referred the Judge to the governor of Pensacola, for an answer, and possibly, before this time, the prisoner has been shipped off for the decision of the governor.

"Nothing indeed can be more perplexing than the situation of a civil magistrate in this country—he is told by Congress, that American laws are to extend from *Pearl river* to the *Perdido*; he is bound to act as an American magistrate; but when he attempts to exercise the power vested in him by law—he is referred to the fiat of a sovereign governor, stationed within our limits, by a little tyrant executing, with a rod of iron, the laws of Spain within our acknowledged jurisdiction.

"All those evils would have been happily arrested, had the Senate of the United States but concurred in taking possession of the Floridas—it will not require the loss of much blood to conquer even our own town of Mobile. Gen Wilkinson, I believe, is in momentary expectation of orders in relation to the Floridas—and every preparation is made to act at a minute's warning."

Kentucky Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Auditor's office, January 18, 1813.

SIR—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend and reduce into one the several acts establishing a permanent revenue and for other purposes," the auditor respectfully submits the following report and estimates.

REVENUE & RECEIPTS.

Balance remaining in the Treasury on the 10th day of Nov. 1812, and subject to the ordinary expenses of government, for the year ending on the 10th day of Nov. next,

\$ 36,297 50

The total amount of revenue arising from the returns of taxable property from the several counties (except Clay, Floyd and Rockcastle, from which counties no returns have yet been received) for the year 1812, collectible this year, and payable into the Treasury on the 10th day of November, 1813,

\$ 52,024

The total amount of revenue arising from the returns of taxable property from Floyd, Clay and Rockcastle counties, for the year, 1811, was \$ 619, under the supposition that returns will yet be made from these counties for the last year, it is reasonable to suppose the revenue will not be less than for the preceding year,

619

Making a total of \$ 52,643

The probable defalcation in this branch of revenue, will be,

9000

Leaving a nett revenue of

43,643

The revenue arising from the tax on law, process, deeds, alienations, pedlars'

licence, and payable at the same time, may be estimated at,

4,000

The revenue arising from tax on non residents' land, & payable at the same time, may be estimated at

9,000

The revenue arising from the Register, for fees on plats and certificates, and in the same time, may be estimated at

900

The revenue arising from tax on state seals in the Secretary's office, and payable within the same time

15

The state's dividend on her bank stock, from the first July, 1812, to 1st July 1813, may be estimated at

\$ 18,000

Of the balance reported (on the 13th Dec. 1812) to be due the state on the 10th day of Nov. last, there will be paid into the Treasury, on or before the 10th day of November next

30,000

Total amount to nett revenue,

\$ 141,355 50

Of the above sums, which will be due on the 10th day of Nov. next there will not be paid into the Treasury for some months afterwards,

28,000

Leaving a balance which may be certainly calculated on being received by the 10th of November 1813,

\$ 113,355 50

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of government for the year ending on the 10th day of Nov. next, will not (excluding unusual appropriations) in all probability, exceed the expenditures for the last year,

\$ 72,206.

The payment of militia, directed by an act passed at the present session, for guarding the frontiers of Livingston, Caldwell and Christian counties, in the year 1812, will require not more than

\$ 3,500

75,706 00

Should the legislature at the present session, make no other than the usual appropriations of the public money, there may be reasonably expected in the Treasury, on the 10th day of Nov. next, subject to the ordinary expenses of government,

\$ 38,149 50

The Auditor has been informed from a source which cannot be doubted, that the Sheriff of Floyd county failed to give bond and security for the collection of the revenue tax of his county for the year 1811; and that the county court neglected to appoint a collector, as directed by law. The state must lose this revenue, unless the legislature make provision for its collection.

The several laws altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property, makes it the duty of clerks of county courts to receive of the several commissioners of their respective counties, lists of taxable property; and from the lists so received, to make out three alphabetical lists of the whole—one of which he is to transmit to the Auditor. But should all or any one of the commissioners, not make returns to the clerk, at or before the time directed by law, he is not bound, afterwards, to receive the returns which may be made to him, and forward to this office. That advantages may, and will be taken, of this defect in the law, I have no doubt. It is with the legislature to remedy the evil.

In the absence of the Auditor, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MADISON.

CLERK AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
The honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 27, 1813.

GENERAL HOPKINS.

On Friday last the Senate took up the nomination of this gentleman as a Major General. Upon the approval of the nomination, the following was the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bullock, Caldwell, Cullon, Clinch, Dougherty, R. Ewing, Y. Ewing, Farrow, Kennedy, Lewis, Robinson, Warren, White and Walker, 14.
NAYS—Messrs. Bartlett, Beauchamp, Gorin, Griffin, Gray, Harrison, Helm, Pope, Symson, Thompson, Throckmorton, Talbot, Williams, and Worthington—14.

The senate being equally divided, the Speaker voted in the affirmative.

On Monday last the *Argus* bill, (as published in the *Argus* two weeks since,) fell in the house of representatives by a large majority.

On the same day the house passed a bill more effectually to suppress Gaming. This bill inflicts very severe penalties on any person, who shall game to the amount of more than \$3—and upon tavern keepers for permitting gaming to be carried on in their houses.

The legislature have passed a law appropriating 5000 dollars for the purpose of purchasing nail-roads and iron for the Penitentiary institution. This will enable the keeper of that institution to carry on the manufacturing of nails to considerable advantage, it is believed, to the treasury and to the public generally, as nails can be manufactured and purchased on better terms than elsewhere.

They have passed an amendatory militia act. This law subjects every officer under the government to militia duty, in case of a require-

that of the general government; and exempts only one minister to each church or society, keepers on post roads, and the master workman of iron works.

The house of representatives have passed a bill laying a tax on bank stock, of one quarter per cent. An amendment was offered and rejected in the senate, to tax all notes and bonds for money.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Payne, to Governor Shelby.
Rapids of the Miami of the Lakes,
January 18th, 1813.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to express to you, and through your excellency, to the citizens of Kentucky, my gratitude, as well as that of the troops I have the honor to command, for their patriotic exertions in affording a supply of clothing to relieve the wants of the Kentucky volunteers in the North-Western Army. To contribute our best efforts to maintain the just rights of the nation, is deemed a duty of the first importance, and these efforts are equally advantageous in the contribution of necessary supplies to support those in the field, as the discipline and sufferings of those more conspicuously engaged. As an earnest of her disposition to aid the national government, Kentucky at an early period, with a characteristic ardor, sent forth more than her quota required by the government; and whilst a spark of genuine feeling animates the breasts of her volunteers in the North-Western Army, they can never cease to feel a lively gratitude for the further earnest of her anxiety for the cause, manifested in the late abundant supply of clothing.

From official reports and the best practical sources of information, the following is the result of their generosity:

For public distribution—1276 pair of pantaloons, 407 vests, 590 blankets, 4073 pair of socks, 1755 pair of mittens, 588 roundabouts and hunting shirts, 96 shirts, 40 caps, 1019 pair of shoes.

For individuals, estimated at about the same—1276 pair of pantaloons, 407 vests, 590 blankets, 4073 pair of socks, 1755 pair of mittens, 588 roundabouts and hunting shirts, 96 shirts, 40 caps, 1019 pair of shoes.

Total—2552 pair of pantaloons, 814 vests, 1180 blankets, 8146 pair of socks, 3510 pair of mittens, 1175 roundabouts and hunting shirts, 192 shirts, 80 caps, 2038 pair of shoes.

If it is a source of heartfelt satisfaction to express a proper sense of the obligations under which the patriotism of the sons of Kentucky have placed for volunteers, that pleasure is inconceivably enhanced, when they reflect, that to the daughters of Kentucky they are indebted for most of the comforts, rendered imperiously necessary, to withstand the keen blasts of a northern winter. The patriotic females of Kentucky will therefore be pleased to accept the unfeigned thanks of the volunteers of the left wing of the North-Western Army; for the inestimable blessings they have conferred, and every assurance that these objects of their esteem and attention will endeavour to merit a continuance of them.

I am &c.
JOHN PAYNE, B. C.
Comdt 2d Brig. Ken. Vols.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary at War to Governor Snyder.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 16, 1812.
Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's letter of the 12th inst. and to inform your Excellency that the militia when called into the services of the United States are paid according to the provisions of the act of January 2, 1795, which establishes a monthly compensation for a bounty, clothing and pay. By the Act of February 6th, 1812, authorizing the President to accept Volunteers, it is provided that in lieu of clothing the non-commissioned officers and privates shall be entitled to a sum of money equal to the cost of clothing for the troops of the U. States, and advances have been made accordingly.

To meet emergencies, ten thousand blankets, five thousand woollen jackets, five thousand pairs of woollen pantaloons, twenty thousand pairs of woollen stockings and socks, and twenty thousand pairs of shoes, with watch coats for centinels, have been ordered to the Army on the North Western frontier under General Harrison, to be delivered to the Volunteers and Militia, who may stand in need of clothing and which will be charged to the amount of those who receive them. No other provision for clothing the Militia and Volunteers have been made by the Government of the United States.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Thanks be to Heaven I am again a freeman. The officers of the three regiments of Ohio volunteers and militia, surrendered at Detroit, on the 16th of August last, are exonerated. I regret much that the men are not also exonerated; was it not, I should again rally my regiment and immediately join Gen. Harrison. Under him, I doubt not, such men would do honor to themselves and country.

I shall again resume the command of my division, and endeavor to do my duty, in defence of my, nation, and persecution.

I am called upon by the commander in chief, to detach 24 men, including officers, from the second division. The commanders of brigades will each furnish a company of 71 men, including officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, which said companies will form one battalion, and rendezvous at Frankfort on the 10th day of February next, where the infantry will be furnished with arms. Each man will provide himself with a knapsack, blanket and clothing, suited to the season, sufficient to last him for the tour.

To commandants of brigades it will be careful to have the companies officers called out, obediently to law, and the company officers that the

men are called from the proper classes. Any whose tour it is to serve on the present call, and were called out last summer by Gen. Foss, or who volunteered to relieve Fort Wayne, will be allowed for the time they were in service, as a part of their tour of duty. Those who volunteered on the call for thirty days, under General Harrison, and have not obtained an honorable discharge from the commandants of their proper regiments, will not be allowed credit on a tour of duty.

The said four companies will be formed into a battalion, at the place of rendezvous, and Major John Lodwick will take the command.

All vacant offices in the militia, of the second division, will be immediately filled by the proper authority. All commandants of companies will immediately report, to their respective majors, the number of men who served on any tour of duty, during the last year, or who are now in service, and will ever, hereafter, report, from time to time, the number which may be called into service, particularly noting whether volunteers or drafts—noting, particularly, all those who have served by substitute, and the name and class of the substitute. And the commandants of battalions will report the same with the names and rank of any officers who may have served from their respective battalions, and the commandants of regiments will, in like manner, make their returns to the commandants of brigades; and the commandants of brigades, in like manner, to me, so that I may be enabled to make a correct return to the commander in chief.

Those who have not made out a return of the strength of their respective corps, agreeably to law, will immediately attend to that duty.

DUNCAN M'ARTHUR,
Major General 2d Division of
Ohio Militia.
January 22, 1813.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumbering at his back."
LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 2, 1813.

Two mails from the Eastward, & several from the Westward, are now due. What have been received at the Post-Office here for more than a month past, are but fragments and patches of mails.

A letter has been received by a gentleman of this town, from his correspondent in the army, of the 27th inst. stating that Gen. Harrison was at the Rapids, & was preparing to march for Maiden immediately.

We have received no further intelligence of the late battle between Col. Lewis's detachment, and the British and their allies at the river Raisin.—This is owing to the errors of the Post-Office department.

A Philadelphia paper states that a court for the trial of Gen. Hull, is to be held on the 1st. of Feb. in that city.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the nomination of General John Armstrong, to the office of Secretary of War, and of Capt. William Jones, to the office of Secretary of the Navy, have been confirmed by the senate. General Armstrong, is the citizen whose dignified and firm conduct, whilst minister to the court of Buonaparte, so recently obtained for him the plaudits of his countrymen—Captain Jones, we understand, served with the celebrated Paul Jones during part of our revolutionary war, and to a practical knowledge of nautical tactics, unites the integrity and principles of a republican. Under the auspices of such officers, we shall cease to anticipate with the arrival of every mail, disaster and disgrace.

A letter from a gentleman at Washington, states, that the article which appeared in our paper of the 9th, as the 25th bulletin of the French army, was a forgery, committed by some wag to impose on, or amuse the public. When we published it, we gave that as our opinion. Eastern papers state, that Buonaparte, after retreating from Moscow, had returned to it, and again retreated.

The Assembly of this state, were setting for two days last week with closed doors.—The subject on which it was deliberating, has not yet been made public.

DRY DOCKS.

When Mr. Jefferson stated that dry docks would be useful in preserving our public ships of war, and cheap in repairing them, and advised Congress to erect them, the federalists in Congress and their papers throughout the U. S. to be consistent with themselves in opposing all the measures of that great and illustrious man, fairly scouted at the project and done all they could to make it a subject of sport and ridicule. They succeeded in causing its rejection; and the consequences have been that many of our ships have rotted in our harbours, to the detriment of the public service; and without much hazard and great expense and loss of time, those which we now have, cannot be repaired. The following extract from a letter of Capt. Stewart (of the frigate Constellation) to the Secretary of the Navy, concurred in by the valiant Captains Hull and Morris, and officially communicated by the naval committee to Congress, bears testimony to the wisdom and foresight of Mr. Jefferson, and the factious and impolitic conduct of his opponents.

"A dry dock agreeable to a plan I furnished the Department some time since, to be fired from water by pumps or drains, will be indispensable for the repair of ships of war, and will be the least expensive way of repairing the bottoms of our ships, and will expedite the outfit in point of time one to ten."

"A ship of war wanting repairs done to her bottom or coppering, must be turned down one side at a time to undergo that repair; therefore, to prepare a ship for that process, requires that her upper masts should be taken down, and all her guns, stores, water casks, ballast, ammunition, &c. should be taken out—which leads to great loss, waste and labor; and the time occupied in the process will be from two or three weeks and as much more time will be required to re-rig, re-equip and re-place her guns, stores and other materials. The preparation to dock a ship of war can be done in 12 hours. All that is necessary, is to be done, to take out the guns, and pump the water out of the water-casks, and when in docks the repairs of her bottom can progress on both sides at the same time. Should a ship of war require a thorough repair, throughout, it can never effectually be done but in a dock; for instance, in repairing

ships of war in the water, they are liable to have the line form of the bottom spoiled, by hogging, spreading or warping, which will materially effect their sailing. Ships wanting thorough repairs require all the plank stripped off inside and outside, their beams, knees, and clamps taken out; these are all they have to bind their frames together, and thereby preserve their shape; but when stripped of them to make room for the new, they are liable to hog from the greatest weight and body of timber being in the fore and after end, at which places there is no pressure upwards caused by the water, as those ends are sharp; the two extremes of the ship are liable to sink in the water, while the body of the ship, rises with the upward pressure of the water. The next consideration in repairing the bottoms in the water is not of such vital importance, is not unworthy of serious attention; the bolting in the bottom ought to be driven from the outside; but when repaired aloft they are under the necessity of driving them from the inside; hence the bottom will not be strong, nor so well secured."

(The following article is copied from the (Virginia) EXQUIRER, a paper of considerable celebrity, and which we regret to see, degrading its standing, by departing from the dignified style of a republican press, and using such language, as "we speak with submission" and "we beg leave &c." when treating of the errors and misdeeds of government. Such language, is too courtly—when public men do wrong, the truth should be told to our fellow citizens, even if it does give offence to the great; and not in a snivelling manner, as if their powers were feared, or their favour sought for. Apart from these considerations, the article may be of service, by conveying to the present head of the war department, useful information. Perhaps, it may not be amiss to add, that many of the errors of omission and commission therein complained of, have been witnessed in every part of the western country. It was not until after we had experienced cold weather, that our soldiers were provided with woollen clothes. We hope for better days, under the administration of general Armstrong.—Gazette.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Congress have now before them the means of filling the ranks of the army. It is supposed that the bounty will be increased from 16 to \$40—(the pay per month has been already raised from 5 to 8)—and the premium to the recruiting officer from 2 to 5. We speak with submission when we say that the last ought perhaps to be raised to 8 or 10; as in so thinly settled a country as ours, where the officer has to go about in a large compass on his own cost, a recruit can scarcely average less to the officer than that sum. We beg leave to say too, that a twelve month seems to be too short a time for which to enlist the 20,000 corps; 18 months or 2 years would answer better.

While matters are undergoing a new organization, and steps are taking for a new and more vigorous campaign, it may be proper for a friend of the service to point out some things in the routine of the present plan, which tend to retard that service.—In some places the recruiting is almost at a stand: the low bounty is in some measure the cause—but this is not all.—We state facts, which nothing but a sense of duty should draw from us.

1st. Few of the recruiting officers in this state have winter clothes for their men. Some have coats; none in these parts have woollen pantaloons. What is the effect? that the men are in general very thinly clad, and that officers hate to parade them, because it hurts, rather than helps the service.

2d. The troops cannot regularly get their pay and the second half of their bounty.—The rule has been that no recruit shall get his pay, much less the whole bounty, until he has passed inspection. Now there has been no field-officer in these parts to inspect for several months. We know of troops who have not received their pay since the 30th of June; some, we believe for a longer term.

3d. The contingent fund, that is the fund for fuel and other things, is not always in the hands of the officer.

What is the effect of these things? The service is damped. The recruit, himself ill clad, ill paid, rarely attempts to persuade his acquaintances to join him and the army.

Much, to be sure, is to be said by way of extenuation—as, that inexperience is the art of war, and the state of the War-Department for some months past have let in these evils. But they must be redressed: and they no doubt will be.—If they are, we have no fears that the increase of bounty, pay, &c. will soon fill up the ranks, and enable us to carry on the next campaign with vigour and success.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier Gen. Payne to his excellency Gov. Shelby, dated

"MIAMI RAPIDS, Jan. 20, 1813.

"Dear Sir—Since my last, a detachment of 650 men under the command of Lieut. Col. WILLIAM LEWIS, 5th regiment Kentucky Volunteers, on the 18th inst. obtained a glorious victory over a combination of British & Savages of certain 460 (probably much greater) at the river Raisin. The enemy were driven two and a half miles, although they had the advantage of a 3 pounder and picketing. Our loss, as far as is yet ascertained, is about 10 killed, and 25 wounded. That of the enemy, as usual in Indian fighting, unknown—but 18 found dead on the field and one prisoner."

FROM THE NORTH WESTERN ARMY.

On Thursday, Jan. 21, an express arrived in town, bearing a letter from General Harrison to Governor Meigs, dated Lower Sandusky, January 19 1813. The General has required of the Governor two additional regiments of militia for the purpose of filling the ranks of those Ohio troops, whose term of service will expire during the next month.

We are informed, that Gen. Winchester

arrived at the Rapids on the 10th inst. and soon after sent a detachment of about 800 men, under the command of colonels Lewis and Allen, for the river Raisin, at which place the British intended to destroy all the property, and had taken away a number of persons who were supposed to be friendly to the United States, and sent them to the prisons in Malden. It was ascertained that the British and Indians intended to attack Gen. Winchester's main body at the Rapids, and considerable anxiety was felt for the detachment under Colonels Lewis and Allen, as they had not been heard from, and were expected to have fallen in with the enemy. The troops are all rapidly concentrating at the Rapids. One regiment left Lower Sandusky on Monday last, and were to reach the Rapids the next morning, by marching all night. Another regiment left Sandusky early on Tuesday morning, at which time General Harrison left there, determined to reach the Rapids on the same day. From these movements some important events may be shortly expected to take place. Supporter.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

CINCINNATI, January 13, 1813.

The time having arrived when a dissolution of the Kentucky Volunteer Regiment of Light Dragoons is about to take place, and each dragoon throw off the habiliments of war for that of the citizen; as commandant of the Regiment, I cannot part with them without offering my sincere thanks to every officer and dragoon for their strict attention to order and discipline—for the personal respect and attachment at all times shown to me as commandant—for their courage, perseverance, & intrepidity through a severe and trying campaign—a campaign on which we can hereafter reflect with pleasure—for these, each will accept my grateful thanks. This conduct of yours has gained you much applause, and particularly that of his excellency General Harrison, the commander in chief, who has directed me to offer you his thanks; which I cannot do in more appropriate language than he has done: "You will give my sincere thanks to every officer, non-commissioned officer and dragoon, belonging to your gallant and experienced corps, for their exemplary good conduct from the commencement to the end of their arduous service; for I can with truth say there is not a corps in the army in which I have a more perfect confidence; express this to them in the strongest terms." What my fellow soldiers can be more flattering to the feelings and pride of a soldier, than the approbation of their beloved general?—In returning to your homes, each will have the consolation of acting well their part, and of rendering their country an important service. Should I ever take the field again, my only wish will be to have a corps on which equal reliance can be placed during the hour of danger, and whose attention to discipline will gain them the same applause; but should I again be called into public service, and soldiers wanted from Kentucky, I know you too well to believe that many of the present regiment will be found wanting. I shall return to my home with many pleasing reflections, and a warm and personal attachment to many of you who were entire strangers before we took the field. May that providence who has guided and protected you through the dreary forests, the winter blasts, and the embattled hosts of a savage and cruel enemy, guide each of you home to peace, joy, and happiness.

JAMES SIMRALL, Lt. Col.
Comdt. Regt. L. D.

DISTRIBUTION.

Prize money, &c. captured by national vessels, belongs one half to the United States, and the other half to the captors. This half is divided into twenty parts and distributed as follows:—

	TWENTIETHS.
To the captains,	3
To the Sea Lieutenants and sailing masters,	2
To the Marine Officers, surgeons, pursers, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, masters' mates and chaplains,	3
To midshipmen, surgeon's mates, captain's clerks, schoolmaster, boatswain's mates, ship's stewards, sail makers, masters at a rms, armorers and coxswains,	3
To gunners' yeomen, boatswain's yeomen, quarter masters, quarter gunners, cooper's, sailmaker's mates, sergeants and corporals of marines, drummers and fifers, and extra petty officers,	3
To seamen, ordinary seamen, marines and boys,	7
	20

A London editor has discovered that commodore Rodgers' real name is Gray, that he was born in Scotland, and is by trade a baker! This, we suppose, is preparatory to trying him for a traitor, as a "natural born subject of his majesty," if they catch him. It is strange that this man is so much hated by all the English. Maryland is proud to own him for her son.

The Prince Regent has knighted the late Gen. Brock for taking General Hull. If B. deserves the honor of Knighthood for the inglorious act, what do Hull, Jones and Decatur merit? how would the British like to hear of the Earl of Guerriere, the Duke of Frolic, and Marquis of Macedon? Our gallant naval officers disdain such trash. It is their only pride, that they can beat as plain republicans, the best prince or lord in Christendom, commanding an equal force.

For. Argus.

BRITAIN'S ALLY.

Orders have lately been given in London for stores to equip the ALGERINE NAVY, to the amount of upwards of FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS!

There can be no doubt of the authenticity of the foregoing article, as it has appeared in the prints of the "British party in America." It is a corroboration of the conjecture strongly suggested in the dispatches of Consul LEAR, that a treaty of offensive and defensive, had been formed between the government of G. Britain & the barbarians of Algiers; and satisfactorily shows to whom we are indebted for the present Algerine War.

Ind. Chron.

Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Whitbread, ardent friends of reform in England, have been re-elected, with additional eclat, to the British house of commons. "The cause of religious liberty," says the London Political Examiner, "has acquired one or two more parliamentary advocates, who are not like to sleep over it." The detested administration of the apostate Castlereagh will not therefore pursue unmolested its career of iniquity and folly.—The two distinguished commoners, whom we have mentioned, will hold the weak and corrupted cabinet in uneasiness, as long as they retain their seats in parliament.

We understand, says the Salem Register, that a number of boxes of gold dust were taken from the Swallow packet by com. Rodgers, besides the money, and that the whole amount landed from the President, and deposited in the State Bank, Boston, is above 300,000 dollars.

Smugglers look out.

A gang of smugglers have been detected in endeavoring to supply the enemy with provision from the interior of the district of Maine. Three of the gang concerned, were indicted by the Grand Jury, and the provisions, thirty-one cattle, labelled, and decreed forfeit to the United States, by the district court held in this town last week.

NEW INVENTION.

We understand that Mr. Joseph G. Chambers, of Washington county (Pa.) has invented a GUN, which he can charge in such a manner, that by a single operation on the trigger it will discharge several loads in succession (say, 6 or 8) with the space, after each, sufficient to take another aim. This gun has but one barrel, and it does not exceed a common gun in size.—Reporter.

MURDER!

535 Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and prosecuting to final conviction, the Murderer of Mr. JOHN BIAS, who was found with his throat shockingly cut on the 24th inst. in William Williams' wood pasture, near his race paths, adjacent to this place. The said sum of \$ 535 has been subscribed by the citizens of Lexington for the above purpose; and the subscription paper lodged in the hands of the undersigned, and an attested copy at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company and will be delivered to the person or persons who shall produce a certificate from the Clerk of the Fayette Circuit Court, of conviction as above stated. Given under my hand at Lexington, January 28th, 1813.

BENJN. STOUT.

Daniel Bradford

HAS for sale, at his Auction and Commission Store, at the Stone House, on "Cheatside," next below the Market, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, fresh and of the best quality, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Lump and brown Sugars, Madeira, Port and Teneille Wines, Ginger, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Copperas, Pepper, Madder, Rice, Brimstone, Raisins, Almonds, Glass and China Ware, Scissors, Whips, Mississippi and Tennessee Cotton, Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Stoves, Andirons, Flat Irons, Country Cloth, and a variety of other articles.

Louisiana Sugar, and Coffee by the barrel. A constant supply of country made Wagon Hubs, of superior quality.

Sales at Auction every Saturday and Court days, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

On Saturday next, will be sold, a Negro Man, about 50 years of age.

A pair of Grey Match Horses,

A Side Board,

Two Wooden Clocks,

Some elegant Knives and Forks,

Ladies Shoes, Scissors, Watch Seals, Books &c. &c.

Three barrels of Louisiana Sugar.

February, 1st, 1813. 5-11.

A FIRST Rate Farm for sale, lying seven miles east of Lexington, and three miles from Bryan's Station, containing 200 acres. It is well improved, well watered, and has fine orchards of choice fruit of every description. The payments can be made very easy, and possession given immediately. For particulars apply at the office of the Reporter.

January 12, 1813. 5-St.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber in Lexington, on the 24th of December, ONE BAY MARE, 15 hands high, 14 years old, a small blaze in her face, a white spot on her shoulders, occasioned by the gald of the collar—no other marks recollected, natural trotter. Also, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare, fourteen and a half hands high, two small white spots in her face, one a little larger than the other; the Sorrel has several white spots under her belly, and on her flank, something like a seal, a lofty carriage, and a natural trotter—went off on Sunday the twenty fourth of January. Whosoever will give any information so that I get them, shall be handsomely rewarded by Charles McDonald Watchman for the town of Lexington.

February, 1st, 1813 5-11.

TAKEN UP by Wm. Williams living in Lexington on the George Town road, one HORSE, 14 1-2 hands high, 9 years old next spring; branded on the near shoulder and buttock W. P. appraised to \$ 30.

MATTHEW ELLER, Jr.
October, 24, 1812.

POETRY.

A PARODY ON THE TEMPEST, BY H. H.

Whilst in peaceful quarters lying,
We indulge the glass till late,
Far remote the thought of dying,
Hear, my friends, the soldier's fate:
From the summer's son not gleaming
Where you dust 't' clouds the skies,
To the plains, where, heroes bleeding,
Shouts and dying groans arise.
Halt! halt! halt! from rank to rank hear,
Mark you dust that climbs the sky,
To the front close up the long rear,
See the enemy is nigh;
Platoons march at proper distance,
Cover close each rank and file,
They will make a bold resistance,
Here my lads is gallant toil.

Now all you from downy slumbers
Hous'd to snore joys of love,
Wak'd to pleasure without numbers,
Peace and ease your bosoms prove;
Round us roars Bellona's thunders,
Ah! how close the iron storm,
O'er the field wild stalks pale wonder,
Pass the word, there form, lads form,
To the left, display that column,
Front, halt, dress, be bold and brave,
Mark in air you fiery volume,
Who'd refuse a glorious grave;
Ope your boxes, quick, be ready,
See our light bobs gain the hill,
Courage boys, be firm and steady,
Hence each care, each fear lie still.

Now the dismal cannon roaring
Speaks loud terror to the soul,
Grape shot wing'd with death fast pouring,
Ether rings from pole to pole;
See the smoke how black and dreary,
Clouds sulphurous hide the sky,
Wounded, bloody, fainting weary,
How their groans ascend on high:
Firm my lads, who breaks the line thus,
Oh! can brave men ever yield,
Glorious danger now combines us,
None but cowards quit the field;
To the rear each gun dismounted,
Close the breach and brisk advance,
All your former act recounted,
This day's merit shall enhance.

Now half cloak'd with dust and powder,
Fiercely throbs each burning vein;
Hark! the din of arms grows louder,
Ah! what heaps of heroes slain;
See from flank to flank, wide flashing,
How each volley rends the gloom,
Hear the trumpet, ah! what clashing,
Man and horse now meet their doom:
Bravely done, each gallant soldier
Well sustained this heavy fire;
Alexander ne'er was bolder,
Now by regiments retire:
See our second line moves on us,
Ope your columns, give them way,
Heaven perhaps may smile upon us,
These may yet regain the day.

Now our second line engaging,
Charging close, spread carnage round,
Fierce revenge and fury raging,
Angry heroes bite the ground.
The souls of brave men here expiring
Call for vengeance 't' en in death,
Frowning still, the dead, the dying,
Threaten with their latest breath.
To the left obliquely lying,
Oh! be steady, level well,
Who could think of e'er retiring,
See my lads those volleys tell,
Ah! by heavens our dragons flying,
How the squadrons fill the plain,
Check them boys ye fear not dying,
Sell your lives, nor fall in vain.

Now our left flank they are turning,
Carnage is but just begun;
Desperate now, 'tis useless mourning,
Farewell friends, adieu the sun;
Fix'd to die, we scorn retreating,
To the shock our breasts oppose,
Hark the shout, the signal beating,
See by bayonets they close:
Front rank charge, the rear make ready,
Forward march, reserve your fire,
Now present, be brisk, be steady,
March, march, see their lines retire;
On their left our light troops dashing,
Now our dragons charge the rear,
Shout hurra, what glorious clashing,
They run, they run, hence vanish fear.

Now the toil and danger's over,
Dress alike the wounded brave,
Hope again inspires the lover,
Old and young forget the grave.
Seize the canteen, poise it higher,
Rest to each brave soul that fell,
Death for this is ne'er the nigher,
Welcome mirth, and fear farewell.

OBSERVATIONS ON PASSION.

BY A FRENCH AUTHOR.

In every country in the world, mankind are more or less subject to passion, and its effects vary according to the climate and custom of the people. At Japan, for instance, a man rips open his own belly in the presence of his adversary, who is obliged to do the same, on the pain of being looked upon as a coward. In Italy, a man poignards his enemy, this is much more convenient. In Spain, they plunge their swords into each other, with a degree of gravity enough to make one expire with laughter. In France, they mount a coach together, exchange mutual civilities on the way, then alight in the Bois de Boulogne, and with the utmost pleasantry imaginable give one another the choice of having their throats cut or their brains blown out. In England, they lay their bat, wig, and clothes in the middle of the street, and bruise each other with their fists till they are tired. This effect of rage, the least silly of all of them, in as much as it is least dangerous, has its particular rules, from which the combatants must never deviate, and which, besides, the spectators take care shall be observed. The combatants are forbidden to strike each other any where below the waist-band. They must not pull one another's hair, if they happen to have any; nor must either strike his antagonist while he is down. They may kill one another if they can, by blows on the head and breast, and the victor is carried off in triumph by the enraptured multitude.

PROSPECTUS OF A SEMINARY, TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PESTALOZZIAN METHOD: BY JOSEPH BUCHANAN.

1. This seminary is to commence early in the spring, on a quarterly seat in the vicinity of Lexington, Ky.
2. It will receive boys from six to ten years of age; or even more advanced, if a corresponding progress have not been made in their education.
3. It is expected that they will remain in this academy till their education is completed, or until they have arrived at the age of manhood. Their pursuits during this term will be mostly of a scientific nature. The degree of attention devoted to the dead and foreign languages will depend very much on the wishes of their parents. Party politics and religion will be carefully avoided; but the love of liberty, and the practice of moral, will be established on the sure foundations of habit and reason.

4. The entire management and direction of the seminary will be entrusted to the principal alone; and as a pupil could not be long absent without disturbing the harmony of his class, no one shall be kept away without unequivocal permission from his teacher.
5. The school shall at all times be open to receive the visits of parents and guardians, but of no other person, unless regularly introduced by them or the teachers.

6. The price of admission will be two hundred dollars a year; for which sum, instruction, books, maps, the instruments and materials for experiments in philosophy, boarding, and every necessary whatever, will be furnished, except clothes and bedding. Since much expense will necessarily be incurred at the commencement, half yearly payments in advance will be required, probably for two years.

7. As it is a great disadvantage to have boys in the same class, whose ages are very different; if a sufficient number should not be obtained to form more than one class at first, it may become necessary to refuse some who would wish to be admitted.

8. It is not improbable, that some persons who think favorably of the new method, may wish to see this seminary in successful operation before they become its patrons; it is hence necessary to mention, that this course will be impracticable. No pupil can be admitted hereafter into a class formed at the commencement; nor into one formed of boys much younger than himself; and it is not probable that a class will be formed hereafter for boys now old enough for admission.

The following brief statement of the general course to be pursued in this seminary, is respectfully submitted for the information of persons to whom the method of Pestalozzi is unknown.

1. To invigorate and discipline all the powers of the pupil, intellectual, moral and personal, will be the primary object of the teacher. The communication of correct and useful knowledge on all subjects will also receive a due degree of attention.

For the purpose of invigorating his powers, the pupil will be constantly engaged in exertions, corresponding to the degree of his abilities. By a judicious and systematic increase in the daily quantum of exercise, it is believed that all the native powers of an individual may be greatly improved.

3. A habit of observation will be instituted and confirmed, by directing a lively and analytic attention to the objects and events, which daily occur to the senses.

4. To render the memory valuable, and improve the power of recollection; the association of ideas on the principles of analogy and causation will be carefully superintended; and the pupil will be daily practised in rehearsing and applying his observations and deductions.

5. For the purpose of perfecting the pupil in the art or process of investigation; his studies will be conducted, as much as possible, in conformity with its principles. He will not receive knowledge on the authority of his preceptor alone; he will discover the truths of nature, and invent systems of science by his own efforts. He will observe and recollect the objects, events, and proximate principles of nature; from which he will develop and ascertain, by analysis, induction, judgment—the remoter principles and less obvious truths in the same subjects. It is thus by the practice of reasoning and invention, not by rules of logic and a retentive memory, that the vigorous investigating mind is produced.

6. To facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, and particularly to insure, that it shall be correct and useful; the senses of the pupil will always be employed, if practicable, not only to obtain the materials, but also to verify the result of investigation; and the order of his progress from the obvious and simple to the complicated and unknown shall constantly be adapted to the present grade of his capacity.

7. Extemporaneous speaking on the subjects he investigates will be extensively practised, with a view to improve his elocution, to invigorate his powers of conception and recollective memory, to retain and familiarise the knowledge he has acquired, and to exhibit to his teacher the true state of his advancement.

8. The most important part of education is the sentimental—including taste, decorum, and morality. In the sentimental part of human nature, are comprehended all our principles of action and immediate sources of enjoyment. Its cultivation will consequently receive the most assiduous attention in this seminary. The practice in this case will be founded as in every other, on the general principle, that the powers and habits of human being are most effectually strengthened and confirmed by vigorous and systematic exercise. The sentiments that should be cherished and rendered habitual, must be frequently and forcibly excited, whilst their contraries are effaced by disuse.

9. This part of education is vitally important in another respect. In human nature sentiment is the only spring of action—the sole power which puts the whole man in motion, and determines in a great degree the extent of his abilities. There is nothing more essential to genius itself, than strength and durability of intellectual feeling. The success of the educator in cultivating the understanding itself must consequently depend very much on the plastic influence and rational control which he is able to exercise over the sentiments of his pupil. By instituting an ardent perseverance of temper he may generate capacity, talents, genius.

Having recently investigated with much diligence, not only those habitual modes of mental action, commonly termed faculties, which are necessarily instituted in every mind; but also the general laws of sentiment and the habits necessarily established in sentimental excitement; my exertions in conducting the method of Pestalozzi may probably derive additional success from this source. But let me not raise expectations too sanguine. That the new method is intrinsically superior has been demonstrated by experience; how much superior it may prove in my hands can be decided only by the same arbiters. It is certain however that much will depend on the patronage received. Should that be liberal, it will at once animate my labors and furnish me with funds necessary to render them efficient.

* Persons who determine to place their boys in this institution, will please to communicate their intentions, as soon as possible, to the Hon. J. H. Hawkins, or Lewis Sanders, Esq. of Lexington, Ky. specifying the number, ages, and present advancement of the pupils they will furnish, that the necessary arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

JOSEPH BUCHANAN.
Mr. Neef's Pestal. Seminary,
Falls of Schuylkill, Pa. Nov. 10, 1812.

A friend of Doctor Buchanan's, upon reading his prospectus, supposed the uncandid and prejudiced would give an improper construction to that part of it in which he says—"party politics and religion will be carefully avoided." This apprehension was induced from a knowledge that ill-founded prejudices had already been excited against the Doctor, in consequence of his late able, and, truly may be said, unequalled treatise upon the "Philosophy of Nature."—In the learned world this production will prove the basis of a literary reputation which will live in times to come. The friend of Doctor Buchanan, wrote him a letter, suggesting this apprehension; and we are pleased to have it in our power to present to the public, with his prospectus, an answer which must satisfy every liberal mind that the course prescribed in the prospectus is true and enlightened, and such a course only as parents should wish pursued with their children. The following is the Doctor's answer:—

"PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1813.
Dear Sir—I have received your answer to my letter, in which I enclosed you my prospectus for a Pestalozzian Seminary in Kentucky. Your objections to some of its articles have been duly considered; but I cannot adopt the alterations you have thought proper to suggest. No liberal mind can torture any expression in my prospectus into hostility against the christian religion. But I have always believed, that a public seminary of learning was not a proper place for religious instructions; and that the minds of young persons should not be infected with political animosities before they can discriminate; and I am confident, that the republican citizens of Kentucky entertain the same opinions. They know that these subjects should be reserved for private tuition, that each parent may inculcate his own peculiar tenets. On this account I have said that in my seminary, party politics and religion will be carefully avoided; and to this principle I shall certainly adhere. If the christian, the deist, or the atheist, expects me to inculcate his particular creed, I shall certainly disappoint him by avoiding such discussions altogether.

With respect to the price of admission I have no doubt that many persons in Kentucky will think it high; but I cannot make it lower. I must have a small compensation for my labours; and you perceive that I ask no more, when you reflect on the expenses necessary for conducting such a seminary in a proper manner. Great expenses will be incurred in books, maps, stationary, and in the instruments and materials for experimental instruction generally. Nor will my profits be increased proportionally by enlarging the number of my pupils. The high prices that must be given to induce young men of talents to become my assistants will leave but little in my favor. Neither my own exertions, nor the benefit I hope to confer on my pupils, can be repayed at the price I have asked. You have formed no conception of the labors I shall have to perform. The philosophical investigators of human nature have developed many principles to guide us in education, and Pestalozzi has shown us, with distinguished success, in what manner they may effectually be reduced to practice. Yet much still remains to be done. The details of instruction have not yet been specified in the greatest number of the sciences; and the sentimental management of the pupil: the art of exciting his exertions, and of modifying his sentimental character in general, has not yet been developed and subjected to rule. If I succeed in all these matters according to my wishes and expectations, I shall look for a competency, but not for an adequate reward in money.

I am aware, that the people of Kentucky in general have never heard of Pestalozzi; that they know not the value of his improvements in education; and that of course they are not ready to receive me on the term I have offered. I have never supposed, that I could personally diffuse the benefits of this system so extensively. I only hope to effect its introduction, and to show at the end of ten years what education can accomplish. For this purpose a moderate patronage will suffice. The fewer pupils I receive, provided they afford sufficient funds and motives for exertion, the more certain will be my success. Every thing being considered, I would prefer eight or ten pupils, at the price proposed, to eighty at a price much lower.

If there are not ten men in Kentucky, who can appreciate the importance of a rational education—who can believe it better to expend money in this plastic mode of tuition, than to reserve it, that their sons, at the age of twenty, may spend it in the vulgar dissipation, in which young men so frequently engage, which the common preceptor has failed to inspire them with a virtuous ambition and a taste for higher amusements—then shall I abandon my project of introducing an improved mode of education into that country. To ascertain this point, you will please to submit my prospectus to the public, and to subjoin this letter as a commentary on it.

I am, with much respect your humble servant, &c. &c.

JOSEPH BUCHANAN.

William Leavy

HAS just received from Philadelphia a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Suitable for the present season.—Among which are—Mill Pitt and Cross-cut Saws, Anvils and Vices, and first quality Crowley Millington Steel.

He has also just received, 4 6 8 10 & 12 penny Cut nails, and Brads by the Keg—7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 window glass by the Box, also small kegs white Lead ground in Oil. Which may be sold low for Cash, or negotiable paper on a short credit.

Lexington Jan. 7, 1813. 2-4t

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

at their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

JEREMIAH NEAVE,

At his NEW STORE on CHEAPSIDE, Lexington, is receiving and opening a handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Country Linen, Socks, Linsey, &c. &c. received in exchange for merchandize.—Spun Cotton and prime unspun Cotton, as usual.

Printer, of an excellent quality—Do. Candle Moulds, Whips, Bonnets—An elegant assortment of tortoise shell and other Combs—Shoes of most descriptions, a variety of Children's Books, Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

HIS Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Velvets, Cordes and Vestings, fine India and British Muslins, Cambricks, Silks and Shawls, Bombazets, Calicoes, Shirtings, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c. will repay the attention of his friends and customers.

Three Corded Silk for saddlers.
Prime Teas, Coffee & Sugar—Almonds, Figs and Raisins—Port, Madeira and Teneriffe Wines—Indigo, Madder, &c.—Skins for Hatters.

Window Glass, Nails, Steel, Paints—Snuff by wholesale, at the Philadelphia prices.

48-t November 23, 1812

Stolen

FROM my farm about the 24th of August, a Light Bay Horse 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands 1 inch high, has a small star in his forehead, a small white saddle spot on his right side, thick mane & tail, necked, but don't carry a high tail, low before, paces long and trots, carries his head low, short pastern joints, and in good order. A reasonable reward will be given for the horse, or for the discovery and prosecution of the thief to conviction.

Fayette, Sept. 12, 1812. 38-t
N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoulder.

THOMAS YOUNG

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will keep a

BARBER'S SHOP

On Market street, adjoining McCalla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keiser's tavern. He keeps for sale spanish and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

30-1v LEXINGTON, KY.

On all given for good LEAF TOBACCO, delivered at my house. For terms, apply to S. & G. Trotter, Lexington, or to me.

December 8, 1812. 50

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry

ROAN HORSE,

five or six years old, about fifteen hands, high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT. 30

June 26, 1812.

For Sale,

A FEW valuable LAW BOOKS, which may be had on very cheap terms. Enquire of the printer.

46-tf Lexington, Nov. 12, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

COMMISSION STORE,

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap.

Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames
Clock do.
Cotton by the Bale
White Lead of the first quality
Box Raisins
Prunes
Mackarels
Herrings
and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

32 W. MENELLE.

Just Received,

AND for sale at the office of the Reporter, a fresh supply of the latest editions of the following most necessary publications.

Military Dictionary,
Military Library,
Infantry Hand-Book,
Hand-Book for Riflemen,
Neef on Education,
Gondillac's Logic,
Commentary on Montesque's spirit of laws.

Lexington, November 9th, 1812. 46-tf

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thorton Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choicest liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, will fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812 20-tf

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.

45-11 TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

Nov. 3, 1812.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Child blains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister, Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (by her particular appointment) at the stores of W. Leavy, Mountsterling, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON. 12-tf January 14, 1812.

Wanted to Purchase,

A GOOD COOK'S WASHER of good character.—Enquire of the printer.

52-tf December 21, 1812

Shelby Circuit, set.

September Term, 1812.
JAMES CRAIG & ISAAC WILCOX, complainants against
OSBORNE SPRIGG & BENJAMIN ROBERTS, defendants.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant Osborne Sprigg, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; therefore, on motion of the complainant, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant Sprigg, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, that the same will be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in some authorized newspaper printed in this state.

(A Copy, 't'este, JAMES CRAIG, Clk.

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing of Hyman Gratz, of Philadelphia, or of any of the heirs of Michael Gratz late of that city, all or any part of that tract of land adjoining the town of Lexington, and the farms of Mr. John Bradford and Mr. Robert B. H., whereon Adam Keizer, Wm. Waldron, and others reside; the subscriber having some years since purchased the same of said Michael Gratz, deceased.

WALTER BRASHEAR. Lexington, Jan. 14, 1812. 3

Cincinnati Beer.

Just received and for sale twenty-four barrels Cincinnati beer, of the first quality.

THOS. NEKERVIS

For Sale,

A LOT of ground containing about two acres adjoining the new Roman Chapel, and fronting Third street, which will be sold in one or two lots to suit the purchaser. Application to be made to Gen. Robert Todd, near Lexington, to whom it belongs, or to David Todd, in Lexington.

40-tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macbean, who is authorized to receive and settle the same.—has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.

THOMAS D. OWINGS. Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-tf